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➤CONTRIBUTED NOTES.◀

Mr. Crane on Tikkun Sopherim.—Mr. Crane, in writing on the Tikkun Sopherim, should have known that in my “Prolegomena Critica in Vetus Testamentum Hebraicum,” pp. 87, 88, I have gathered together all the literature upon that subject. He must know at least of Geiger’s “Urschrift und Uebersetzungen der Bibel.” From the great work of Ch. D. Ginsburg, “The Massora compiled from Manuscripts,” vol. II. (London, 1883), p. 710, he could have learned that among the Massorites themselves differences about the **תקון סופרים** existed.

HERMANN L. STRACK,
Berlin.

Pronunciation of יהוה.—Concerning the original pronunciation of the divine name יהוה, the writer has been accustomed to instruct his classes as follows: Though the original vowels belonging to יהוה are nowhere given in the Old Testament, a contracted form of the name, which has vowels, exists, at the close of certain proper names, **עזריהו**, **אמציֹהו**, **ישעיהו**, etc. In the case of other words, a similar contracted ending represents an uncontracted original form, having vowels as well as consonants, as;—**ישתחוּ**, Exod. xxxiv. 8; Josh. v. 14, et. al., **ישתחוּ**, Gen. xviii. 2, et. al., for **ישתחווהו**, 2 Sam. xv. 32, et. al. Assuming that similar contracted forms proceed from corresponding uncontracted forms, **יהו** must represent an original **יהוה**; or, allowing ה to close the first syllable **יהוה**. Cf. the form **יה** found in Ps. lxxviii. 5, and elsewhere. To recapitulate—**יהוה** contracts to **יהו** in **עזריהו**, etc. **ישתחווהו** contracts to **ישתחוּ**; hence **יהוה** or **יהוה** is the *voweled* original.

CHARLES RUFUS BROWN,
Newton Centre, Mass.

The de Sarzec Inscriptions.—The following interesting summary is taken from a dissertation (for the doctorate) prepared by Ira M. Price, Ph. D., Morgan Park, Ill., and presented to the Philosophical faculty, University of Leipsic:

“M. Ernest de Sarzec entered upon official duty as consul of the French government at Bosrah in January, 1877. He had had the advantage of experience in desert life—several years in Egypt and in Abyssinia. In Egypt, especially, he had acquired a fondness for the study of antiquities. His new position in the midst of the empires of the past, in the midst of the ruins of the almost fabulous civilizations of 3000 years ago, fanned this flame into action, and pushed him out into the fields of treasures. His zeal and true devotion to the interests of science, and most of all his indomitable energy in pushing to realization his cherished hopes, set a most worthy example before the consuls of all civilized, all enlightened and educated peoples. The beginning of the discoveries was